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# A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF DPAP PROJECT IN DISTRICT HAMIRPUR UTTAR PRADESH



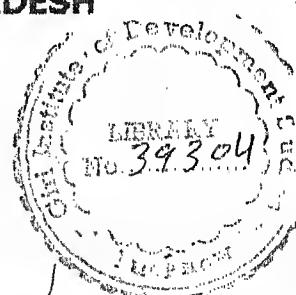
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**DEPARTMENT OF LAND DEVELOPMENT AND WATER RESOURCES  
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH**

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2006

## PREFACE

The watershed approach provides the ideal means for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploitation and land development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Treatment of a drought affected area through watershed approach, which is a physical, economic and social system and has a wide-ranging effect on the agriculture and on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal point for all watershed activities. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

The Department of Land Development and Water Resource, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, sponsored this mid-term evaluation study for District Hamirpur, to be conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. I do have an opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. R.N. Ram, Special Secretary, Department of Land Development and Water Resource, Lucknow for providing us the opportunity to conduct this evaluation study. I am also thankful to Mr. R.N. Singh, C.D.O., Hamirpur and the officials, working as Project Implementing agency for providing me the data and informations during my field visit in this project at Hamirpur district.

I express my profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who allotted and encouraged me to work on this evaluation study, also spared his valuable time to guide me despite of his busy schedule. Prof. Singh provided me all kinds of infrastructural facilities and academic inspiration for completion of this evaluation study. His contribution has been too vital to be expressed in just few words. I am also thankful to Mr. Manoharan, K. for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

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February 2006.*

# **A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF DPAP PROJECT IN DISTRICT HAMIRPUR UTTAR PRADESH**

## **[A Summary Report]**

At the time of mid-term evaluation of the fifteen projects of DPAP in Hamirpur district, it has been found that Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association (WA), Watershed Committees (WC), District Watershed Advisory Committee, User's Groups and Self-Help Groups were constructed. Different kinds of community development work like formation of link roads and water harvesting bodies, etc. were performed by PIA in all 15 watershed villages in district Hamirpur. Under soil conservation work, check bunds (CB), Check Dams (CD), Peripheral Bunds (PB), Marginal Bunds (MB) were constructed in all 15 watershed villages of Hamirpur district. It has been found that all community development work which has been performed by Project Implementing Agency was in good condition and well maintained by the local people of the area. On the other hand, it has been observed that no pond was constructed by PIA in any watershed village of the DPAP project.

It has been found that the role of women in execution of DPAP project was not very significant, but it has been observed that women are taking active part at the different stages of the project in Hamirpur district. It has been found that under the supervision of BSA, 15 watershed committees, 75 user's groups and 21 self-help groups have been constituted. It has been found that no loan has been given to any self-help group from revolving fund. Nursery has not been developed in any watershed village. The plantation work is found remarkably very good. Growth of the plants was 80 per cent. A sort of soil conservation work, community development work and water harvesting work which has been performed by PIA were according to approved work plan and norms provided by the government in all 15 watershed villages of Hamirpur district.

This evaluation study recommends few suggestions for the performance of PIA and WDT, which should be taken care of:

- (i) Counter Bunds, Marginal Bunds, Peripheral Bunds and Check Dams are required sodding on them.
- (ii) Ponds should be constructed in DPAP areas of the project. At least one pond may be constructed in each watershed village.
- (iii) Few Check Roads are required in Sumerpur block and must be constructed in watershed villages.
- (iv) Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) must be emphasized more, on formation of more self-help groups of homogenous in nature. Loan may be sanctioned to self-help groups from the revolving funds according to the government norms.
- (v) Nursery should be developed on the community land with the help of local farmers and landless labourers through extension method.
- (vi) The role of women and their participation should be increased.
- (vii) Few wells of DPAP areas required repair work. This may be performed by the PIA.
- (viii) More female self-help groups should be constituted.

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*February 2006.*

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# **A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF DPAP PROJECT**

## **DISTRICT HAMIRPUR**

### **UTTAR PRADESH**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The expression 'drought' tends to be used varyingly by persons belonging to different disciplines. To a meteorologist drought represents the absence of severe deficiency of rainfall. To the agronomist, it is the absence of soil moisture and to the hydrologist, it is the absence of water in the storage reservoirs. However, from the practical standpoint, drought may be regarded as a period of abnormal dry weather sufficiently prolonged for lack of water to cause serious hydrological imbalance in the affected area. Considering this aspect, the term may be reserved for periods of moisture deficiency that are relatively extensive in both space and time. Drought occurs when there is a serious imbalance between the soil moisture and evapo-transpiration needs of an area. Several factors such as precipitation, temperature, wind velocity, sunshine, soil texture, soil moisture and antecedent rainfall interact to produce this situation. However, the rainfall plays the key role and its crucial variables are its distribution and variability along with its capacity to meet the evapo-transpiration needs. The intensity of the drought is equally important. It is the duration and intensity taken together, which determine the ultimate effect of the drought. A mild drought of prolonged duration may have a far more crippling effect than a severe one of brief duration.

For the treatment of such drought areas, the Government of India has launched Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). The basic objectives of the programme are to provide integrated development in these areas in agriculture and allied sectors. Consequently, the attempt is to obtain optimum returns per unit of the primary resources, namely - land, water, livestock and manpower to increase and stabilize the

incomes of the weaker sections and to minimise the impact of drought on agriculture production and incomes of the weaker sections. The emphasis has been given on securing investments, which not only provide a continuing developing but also generate future employment. The financing of the project is both by Central and State Governments on 75:25 basis.

The Watershed Approach provides the ideal means of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploration and development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened-up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Watershed is a physical, economic and social system, which has a wide ranging effect on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all the watershed activities. People and nature are both part of the whole. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources. The main thrust of the efforts will be in the direction of restoration of a proper ecological balance in these areas. Some of the important elements which may constitute the strategy for such ecological integrated development are: (i) Development of Management of Irrigation Sources; (ii) Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation; (iii) Restructuring of cropping pattern and pasture development; (iv) Changes in agronomic practices, (v) Livestock development, and (vi) Development of small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Integrated Watershed Management is the process of formulating and implementing a course of action involving natural and human resources in a Watershed, taking into account the social, political, economical and institutional factors operating within the watershed and surrounding river basin and other relevant regions to achieve special social

objectives. Typically this process would include: (i) establishing watershed management objectives; (ii) formulating and evaluating alternative resource management actions involving various implementations, tools and institutional arrangement; (iii) choosing and implementing a preferred course of action; and (iv) through monitoring of activities and outcomes, evaluating performance in terms of degree of achievement of the specified objective.

The watershed approach is the application of Integrated Watershed Management in the planning and implementation of resource management and rural development projects or as a part of planning for specific resource sectors such as agricultural, forestry or mining. Imbedded in this approach is the linkage between uplands, lowlands in both biophysical and socio-economic contexts. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Judicious and effective management of soil, water and vegetation can ensure the sustained productivity of food, fuel, fodder, fibres, fruit and timber. More recent water management is coming up as an integrated approach for overall development of an area, in terms of socio-political and economic development. So watershed management must explicitly recognize the range of physical, social, economic and political factors that result in the observed patterns of use. Different development agencies, like Governmental, Non-Governmental and Private are involved in planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of watershed activities in a vast acreage of land. With the fact that land is a non-renewable resource, hence, availability is limited for all primary production system. Therefore, the basic natural resources should be managed and utilized in a proper and judicious manner to get maximum production as well as minimising the natural hazard.

In view of the above statement, five Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) projects of sixth, seventh and eighth batches on watershed basis for district Hamirpur, was sanctioned in the year 2004, by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Department of Land Resource (DPAP Division). Three villages of the district, namely, (i) Sumerpur, (ii) Maudha, and, (iii) Sareela were taken for the treatment under Drought Prone Area Programme. Five watershed villages from each block were selected. So total watershed villages were 15. Five villages of Sumerpur block, namely, (i) Chand Purwa, (ii) Chandauli Jar, (iii) Itara, (iv) Bhauaniya, and (v) Kumhaupur, five villages Maudha block, namely, (i) Chandi Kalan, (ii) Kapasa, (iii) Bhawaniya, (iv) Adhaipurwa, and (v) Nayak Purwa and five villages of Sareela block, namely, (i) Beelpur, (ii) Bheri Dada, (iii) Mamana I, (iv) Gahuli, and (v) Maugraul have been selected for the treatment under DPAP project of sixth, seventh and eighth batches in district Hamirpur. An amount of Rs.4.0 crore were sanctioned to cover an area of 7500 hectares in all the 15 watershed villages of the district (@ Rs.6000 per hectare) on the basis of 75:25 per cent share of Central and State Government respectively. For the completion of first phase of DPAP project in Hamirpur district, Government has released an amount of Rs.202.50 lakh to Project Implementing Agency (PIA) through DRDA, Hamirpur.

In a project cycle, intermediate evaluation is necessary to check whether the proceedings are going in the right and desired direction or not. After the completion of first phase of the project, Government realized to conduct a mid-term evaluation for the executed work, which has been performed by the Project Implementation Agency (PIA). The Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been selected by the Department of Land Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for conducting an evaluation of executed work and scheme of the project in district Hamirpur.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This mid-term evaluation report of DPAP project for district Hamirpur has been prepared mainly on the basis of intensive field survey and on the basis of documents and information collected from PIA and DRDA offices. A deep enquiry has been made by the evaluator regarding the community organization work, Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association (WA), Users Group, Self-Help Groups (SHG), Women Groups and their participation in the execution of project work, etc. The selection of watershed villages has been made randomly and has been checked thoroughly. Some link roads, Check Dams (CD), Counter Bunds (CB), Marginal Bunds (MB), Peripheral (PB) and S.B. etc. were checked carefully at the concerning watersheds and villages, those were executed by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in the DPAP programme at Hamirpur.

Some vital photographs of soil and water conservation work, community development work, forestry and plantation work and other structures completed from the work fund and community development fund were taken and placed in this report. Evaluator personally met with the Pradhans of the watershed villages, President, Treasurer and other members of the Self-Help Groups at the concerning villages/ watersheds and enquired about the progress of the groups and checked their work, etc. Evaluator also met with the farmers of the concerning watersheds and villages and enquired the progress and impact of DPAP project in their areas. All the relevant informations and documents regarding the execution of watershed development work under Drought Prone Area Programme have been gathered from Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) Mr. L.M.P. Singh and his unit at Vikas Bhawan, Hamirpur.

## 3. AREA TO BE TREATED

The total area to be treated under DPAP project in Hamirpur district is 7500 hectares. This area falls under the three blocks of the district, namely, (i) Sumerpur, (ii)

Maudha, and (iii) Sareela. Fifteen watershed villages, five in each block of the district were selected for the treatment under the project. The area which has been covered so far or in the first phase of the project is 3375 hectares in all 15 watershed villages. It has been informed by the BSA, Hamirpur that remaining area of 4125 hectares would be treated in the second phase of the project. Watershed villages-wise area which has been covered so far and would be treated in second phase is given in Table-1. The map of Hamirpur district and selected blocks, (i) Sumerpur block, (ii) Maudha block, and (iii) Sareela block, indicating five watershed villages in each block is given in this report.

Table 1: **Physical Aims and Achievements of DPAP Project**

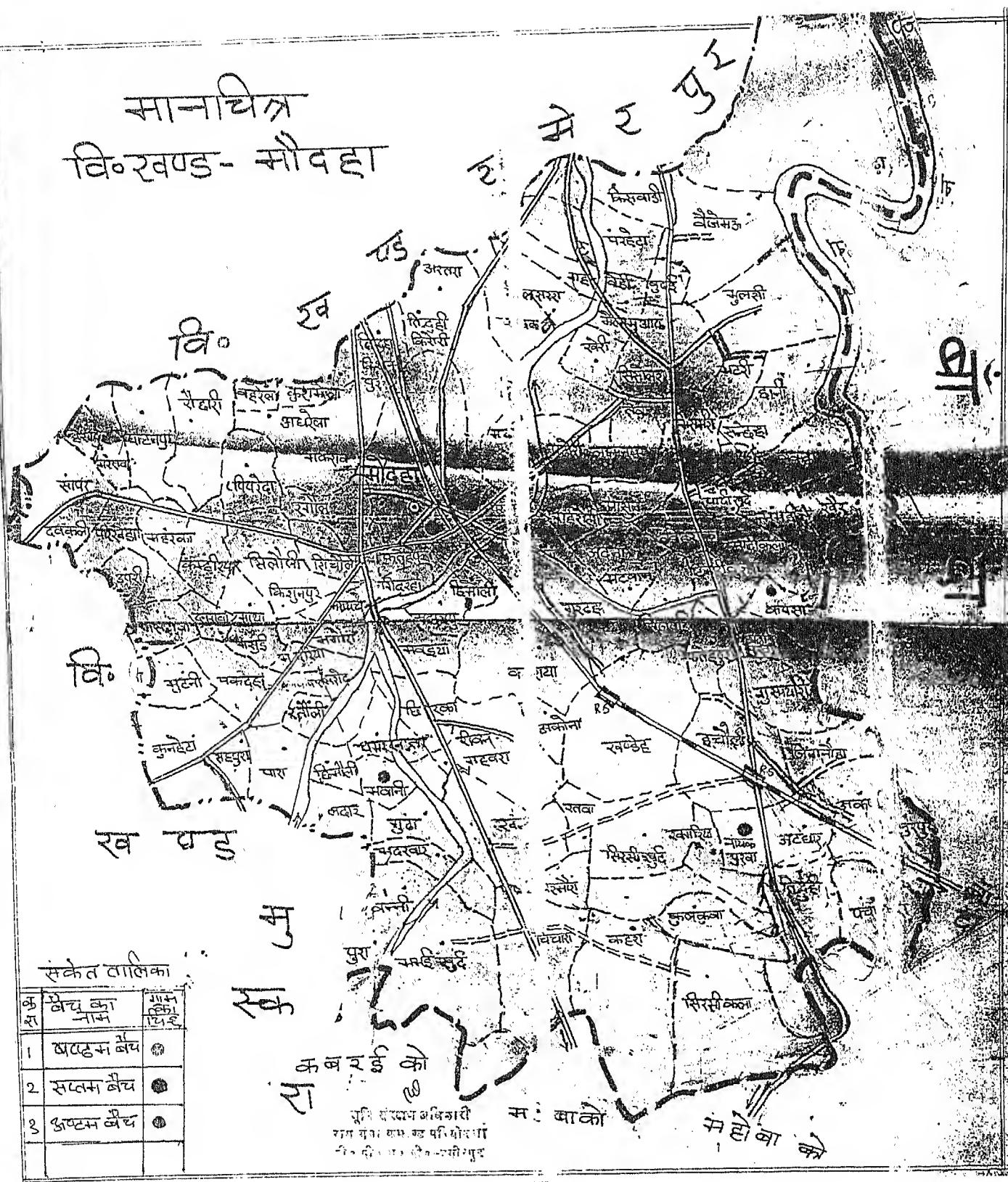
Watershed/ Project Name	Total Area to be Treated (in Ha.)	Area Covered/ Treated So far (in Ha.)	Remaining Area (in Ha.)	Remark
Kapsa	500	225	275	Under the Supervision of Mr. L.M.P. Singh, BSA, Hamirpur
Beelpur	500	225	275	
Kumhanpur	500	225	275	
Chandi Kala	500	225	275	
Bhawani	500	225	275	
Bhauniya	500	225	275	
Itara	500	225	275	
Gahuli	500	225	275	
Maugraul	500	225	275	
Nayak Purwa	500	225	275	
Adhaipurwa	500	225	275	
Chandauli Jar	500	225	275	
Chand Purwa	500	225	275	
Mamana I	500	225	275	
Bheri Dada	500	225	275	
Total	7500	3375	4125	

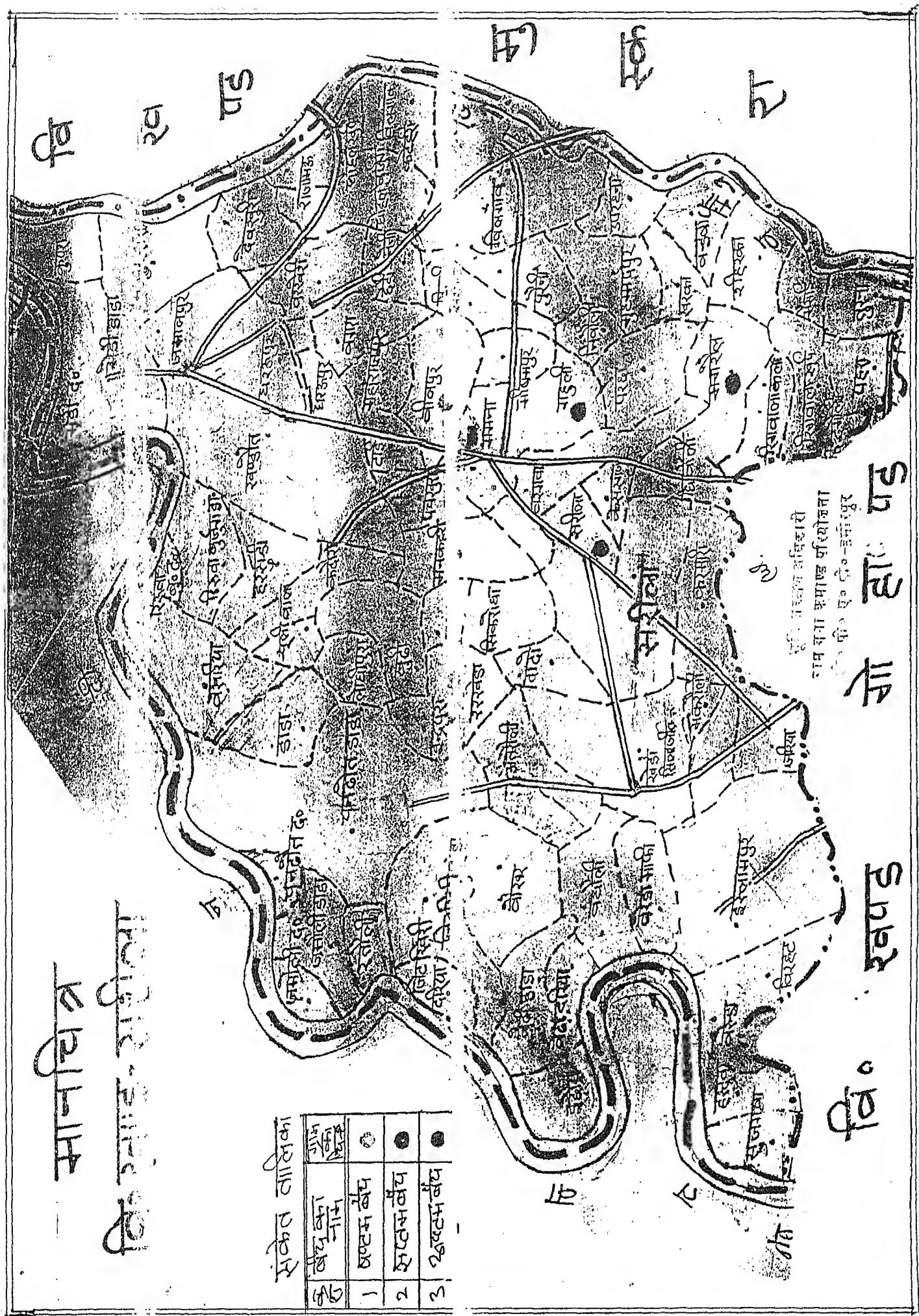
Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.





## मानविका विवरण - सौवहा





#### 4. STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION

At the time of evaluation in February 2006, the structure of organization working at DRDA level in District Hamirpur was found as Mr. R.N. Singh (Chief Development Officer) and Mr. Keshav Ram Verma (Project Director). The working structure of Project Implementing Agency (PIA) was found as Mr. L.M.P. Singh, Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA), Mr. Gyan Prakash Yadav (Junior Engineer) and Mr. K.P. Singh (Junior Engineers) working under the supervision of BSA, Hamirpur. It has been found that five Assistant Inspectors, namely (i) Mr. B.M. Tiwari, (ii) Mr. K.K. Shukla, (iii) Mr. P.L. Diwakar, (iv) Mr. S.K. Tiwari and (v) Mr. P.K. Dubey, were working under the supervision of Junior Engineers. All kinds of soil and water conservation work in DPAP project were performed under the control of BSA, Hamirpur being head of the Project Implementation Agency (PIA). It has been informed by BSA that all kinds of soil and water conservation work at field level were performed by the involvement of local labourers in view to provide them employment. A list of PIA workers (watershed-wise) in district Hamirpur is given in Table-2.

Table 2: A List of PIA Workers Under DPAP Project in the District Hamirpur

Name of Village	Code No. of Watershed	Name of Assistant Inspector in the Project	Name of Junior Engineer	Name of BSA
Kapsa	YKCS-53	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	Under the Supervision of Mr. L.M.P. Singh, BSA, Hamirpur
Beelpur	YBbb-3	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Kumhanpur	YB-33	Mr. K.K. Shukla	Mr. K.P. Singh	
Chandi Kala	YKCKI-10	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Bhawani	YKCKI-8	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Bhauniya	YKC-53	Mr. K.K. Shukla	Mr. K.P. Singh	
Itara	YKCS-55	Mr. P.L. Diwakar	Mr. K.P. Singh	
Gahuli	YBBH-16	Mr. S.K. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Mangraul	Ybbb-1	Mr. S.K. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Nayak Purwa	YKCK-8	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Adhaipurwa	YKC-89	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Chandauli Jar	YKCS-43	Mr. K.K. Shukla	Mr. K.P. Singh	
Chand Purwa	YKCS-53	Mr. B.M. Tiwari	Mr. K.P. Singh	
Mamana I	YB-25	Mr. S.K. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	
Bheri Dada	YBbb-1	Mr. S.K. Tiwari	Mr. G.P. Yadav	

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## 5. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT TEAM (WDT)

Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been constituted in district Hamirpur under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Project. The watershed development team comprises of three members altogether. The team leader is Mr. L.M.P. Singh (BSA) and other two are denoted as member of the team. They are Mr. G.P. Yadav (Junior Engineer) and Mr. K.P. Singh (Junior Engineer). The details of the watershed development team in DPAP, Hamirpur are given in Table-3.

Table 3: Details of Members of WDT in Hamirpur

Name of Members	Designation	Post in WDT	Qualification	Department
Mr. L.M.P. Singh	BSA	Team Leader	Inter (Diploma in Engineering)	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. G.P. Yadav	Junior Engineer	Member	Inter (Diploma in Engineering)	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. K.P. Singh	Junior Engineer	Member	Inter (Diploma in Engineering)	Ram Ganga Command

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## 6. DISTRICT WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE

District Watershed Advisory Committee has been constituted for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) project in Hamirpur district. This committee comprises of nine members altogether. Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari, Mr. L.M.P. Singh informed us that all these members are well educated and well qualified, having good knowledge of watershed development work. Smt. Madhu Shivhare (Chairman, Zila Panchayat) is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Mr. K.R. Verma (Project Director) is the Member secretary in the Advisory Committee, Mr. L.M.P. Singh (BSA) is the Deputy Secretary and Mr. R.N. Singh, Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Mr. Balram Dadi Rajpoot, Smt. Ashma Sahid, Smt. Shalja Sachan and Mr. Gaya Deen Anuragi are the members in the Advisory Committee. A list of members of District Watershed Advisory Committee is given in Table-4.

Table 4: Particulars of District Watershed Advisory Committee in Hamirpur

Designation of the Officer	Post	Address
Smt. Madhu Shihhare, Chairman, Zila Panchayat	Chairman	Maudaha, Hamirpur
Mr. R.N. Singh, C.D.O.	Member	DRDA, Hamirpur
Mr. K.R. Verma, Project Director	Member Secretary	DRDA, Hamirpur
Mr. L.M.P. Singh, BSA	Member, Deputy Secretary	DRDA, Vikas Bhawan, Hamirpur
Engr. Sanjay Kumar, D.T.O.	Member	Maudaha, Hamirpur
Mr. Balram Dadi Rajpoor, NGO	Member	Muskara, Hamirpur
Smt. Ashma Sahid	Member	Saiyad Bada, Hamirpur
Smt. Shalja Sachan	Member	Bhilawa, Hamirpur
Mr. Gaya Deen Anuragi	Member	Biwar, Hamirpur

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## **7. WATERSHED COMMITTEE AND ASSOCIATION (WC/WA)**

Fifteen Watershed Committee (WC) have been constituted in DPAP project, one in each watershed of Hamirpur district. All these watershed committees have been constituted according to watershed norms, laid by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. These committees have started working and work was found in progress in all fifteen watershed villages. The watershed-wise name of villages, where committees have been formed are: (i) Kapasa, (ii) Beelpur, (iii) Kumahupur, (iv) Bhaunia, (v) Itara, (vi) Bhawani, (vii) Chandi Kala, (viii) Mangarual, (ix) Galuli, (x) Chandaulizar, (xi) Chandpurwa, (xii) Nayak Purwa, (xiii) Adhaipurwa, (xiv) Bheri Dada, and (xv) Mamna. It has been found that fifteen Watershed Association have been formed and each villager of the concerning watershed was the member of watershed association in Hamirpur district. Out of them one person has been elected as President of Watershed Association. Every Watershed Committee has a President and a Secretary working under the control of BSA, of the district and taking active part in the execution of the DPAP project work.

It has been found that Watershed Committees and Watershed Associations are well trained in watershed development work. All the members of Watershed Association have been trained by the experts of watershed development work. The subject of the trainings were technical aspects of the project, enduring of the project, benefits of self-help groups and user-groups and technical knowledge of agricultural production, etc. It has been informed by BSA that most of the training programmes were conducted by three training institutes, i.e., (i) Training Centre, Maudha, Hamirpur, (ii) C.S., Azad Training Centre, Kanpur, and (iii) U.P. Bhoomi and Jal Sansadhan Training Centre, Belikalan, Lucknow. Apart from this few trainings were also organized in the watershed villages by organizing camps. Watershed villages-wise name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committees in Hamirpur district is given in Table-5.

**Table 5: Watershed-wise Name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee, District Hamirpur**

Name of Village	Name of Watershed/Project	Code of Watershed	Name of President	Name of Secretary
Kapsa	Kapsa	YKCS-53	Smt. Prema Devi	Mr. Balmukund Tiwari
Beelpur	Beelpur	YBbb-3	Mr. Shiv Prasad	Mr. Ramjani
Kumhanpur	Kumhanpur	YB-33	Mr. Ram Das	Mr. Dayashankar
Bhauniya	Bhauniya	YKCKI-10	Mr. Shivbaran	Mr. Gulab Singh
Itara	Itara	YKCKI-8	Mr. Lal Mani	Mr. Alok Kumar
Bhawani	Bhawani	YKC-53	Mr. Rameswar Singh	Mr. Drag Vijay Singh
Chandikala	Chandikala	YKCS-55	Mr. Vinod Singh	Mr. Vinod Kumar
Maugraul	Maugraul	YBBH-16	Mr. Man Singh	Mr. Awadesh Kumar
Galuli	Galuli	Ybbb-1	Mr. Shivpal Singh	Mr. Balram Singh
Chnadaulizar	Chnadaulizar	YKCK-8	Mr. Devi Prasad	Mr. Basank Kumar
Chandpurwa	Chandpurwa	YKC-89	Mr. Ashok Kumar	Mr. Lal Mani
Nayak Purwa	Nayak Purwa	YKCS-43	Mr. Ram Babu	Mr. Raja Babu
Adhaipurwa	Adhaipurwa	YKCS-53	Smt. Madhu Singh	Mr. Bal Mukund Tiwari
Bheri Danda	Bheri Danda	YB-25	Mr. Puspendra Singh	Mr. Kamlu
Mamna	Mamna	YBbb-1	Mr. Veer Pal	Mr. Greesh Kumar

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## **8. WC/WA ACCOUNTS AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND**

The Watershed Committee accounts have been opened in the DPAP project Hamirpur. Fifteen watershed accounts have been opened in Kshetriya Gramin Bank (KGB), Hamirpur. It has been informed by Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) and also confirmed from the documents provided by the, that each watershed committee has its own account in the Bank. It has been found that a sum of Rs.202.50 lakh have been deposited for 15 watershed villages of 15 WC/WA accounts in Hamirpur. It has been informed that Rs.198.33 lakh have been utilized upto 31<sup>st</sup> January 2006, to execute project work and Rs.4.17 lakh found as remaining amount in the WC/WA accounts as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2006.

Table-6 shows the particulars of WC/WA accounts.

**Table 6: Particulars of WC/WA Accounts**

Item	Units	Quantity	Name of Bank
Number of WC	Number	15.00	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur
Number of WC Accounts	Number	15.00	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur
Released Amount	Rs. in Lakh	202.50	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur
Expenditure	Rs. in Lakh	198.33	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur
Balance (if any)	Rs. in Lakh	4.17	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

Keeping in view, to generate employment at local level, maximum physical work of the Drought Prone Areas Programme like formation of link roads, marginal bunds (MB), lateral bunds (LB), community development work, repairing of wells, etc. were executed by local people and landless labourers. This fact has been confirmed at the time of field survey from the local people, farmers, Gram Pradhans of the concerning villages and the members of Watershed Association.

In the DPAP project, Watershed Development Fund (WDF) accounts have been opened for 15 watershed villages in Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur, with a total opening amount of Rs.3.443 lakh. The opening date of the accounts has not been provided by the PIA. It has been informed that this amount has been fixed in the above bank. The details of watershed development fund account has been shown in Table-7.

Table-7: **Watershed Development Fund Account**

Item	Quantity	Name of Bank	Account opened on (Date/month/year)
Number of W&F Account	15	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur	
Number of Watershed	15	Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur	
Deposit Amount (in Lakh Rs.)	3.443		
Interest (if any)	--		
Balance amount	3.443		

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

This Watershed Development Fund would be utilized in the maintenance of assets on the community land for common use after completion of project work. Work taken up for individual benefits shall not be eligible for repair or maintenance out of this fund.

## **9. ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT**

It has been found that the role of women in execution of DPAP project was not very significant but it has been informed by PIA and BSA that women are taking active part at the different stages of the DPAP project in Hamirpur district. Smt. Madhu Shivhare from Zila Panchayat, Smt. Ashma Sahid and Smt. Shalja Sachan are taking part in watershed advisory committee. On the other hand, Smt. Prema Devi and Smt. Madhu Singh are the President of Watershed Committee and are participating actively in their watershed villages. Smt. Tara Rani, Smt. Meera Devi, Smt. Shakuntala, Smt. Ram Shree, Smt. Durjee and Smt. Dev Kumari are running Self-Help Groups in their watershed and are acting as the President of the group. No female worker or labour reported involved in the execution of soil and water conservation work or community development work in the project. Although, it has been informed by Project Implementing agency (PIA) that few new female self-help groups are going to be constituted shortly but in spite of these efforts, more emphasis is required from the PIA to involve women in the execution of project work.

## 10. USERS AND SELF-HELP GROUP

It has been informed by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) that under the supervision of BSA, 15 Watershed Committees, 75 User's Groups and 21 Self-Help Groups have been constituted in DPAP project of Hamirpur district. The Watershed User's Groups have been constituted in the watershed villages, with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT). All the members of these groups are the local persons and holding their land within the watershed areas. As already mentioned a sum of Rs.3.443 lakh has been fixed in the Bank as Watershed Development Fund for a period of four years for the repair and maintenance and other required and necessary work, after the completion of the project.

Table 8: Details of Self-Help Groups in DPAP, District Hamirpur

Name of Watershed	Name of Self-Help Groups	Name of President	Total No. of Members	Loan given from Revolving Fund	Remark (Working or Not)
Kapsa	Kapsa	Mr. Gauri Shankar	12		
Beelpur	Beelpur (Female)	Smt. Tara Rani	11		
	Beelpur (Male)	Mr. Chetan	12		
Kumhaupur	Kumhaupur(Female)	Smt. Meera Devi	7		
	Kumhaupur(Male)	Mr. Shayan Lal	9		
Bhaunia	--	--	--	--	--
Chandikala	Chandikala	Mr. Vinod Singh	10		
Mangraul	Mangraul (Female)	Smt. Shakuntala	10		
	Mangraul (Male)	Mr. Ram Nath	12		
	Mangraul (Male)	Mr. Shiv Nath	11		
Galuali	Galuali (Female)	Smt. Ram Shree	15		
	Galuali (Male)	Mr. Ram Das	12		
	Galuali (Male)	Mr. Braj Bhan	12		
Itara	Itara (Female)	Smt. Durjee	8		
	Itara (Male)	Mr. Baboo Ram	7		
Bhawani	Bhawani	Mr. Rameshwar	10		
Chandaullizar	Chandaullizar	Mr. Ram Kishun	12		
Chandpurwa	Chandpurwa	Mr. Ram Saran	11		
Nayakpurwa	--	--	--	--	--
Adhaipurwa	Adhaipurwa	Mr. Suresh Kumar	12		
Bheridanda	--	--	--	--	--
Mamana	Mamana (Female)	Smt. Dev Kumari	10		
	Mamana (Male)	Mr. Santosh	13		
	Mamana (Male)	Mr. Lakhan	11		

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

It has been found that 21 Self-Help Groups were constituted by the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT) in the

Watershed areas of Hamirpur district. Out of these 21 Self-Help Groups, 15 Self-Help Groups are of male groups and 6 Self-Help Groups are female. The name of the President of these female Self-Help Groups are: (i) Smt. Tara Rani, (ii) Smt. Meera Devi, (iii) Smt. Shakuntala, (iv) Smt. Ram Shree, (v) Smt. Durjee, and (vi) Smt. Dev Kumari. The name of the President of the male groups are: (i) Mr. Gauri Shankar, (ii) Mr. Chetan, (iii) Mr. Shyam Lal, (iv) Mr. Vinod Singh, (v) Mr. Ram Nath, (vi) Mr. Shiv Nath, (vii) Mr. Ram Das, (viii) Mr. Braj Bhan, (ix) Mr. Baboo Ram, (x) Mr. Rameshwar, (xi) Mr. Ram Kishan, (xii) Mr. Ram Saran, (xiii) Mr. Suresh Kumar, (xiv) Mr. Santosh, and (xv) Mr. Lakhon. All these Self-Help Groups are running in 14 Watershed Villages. Only in Nayak Purwa village there is no Self-Help Group is found. It has been found that no loan has been given to any Self-Help Group from revolving fund so far (Table-8).

It has been found that all the members of user groups and self-help groups were trained in maintenance of soil and water conservation work. They have also taken part in executed work of DPAP project at field level by performing physical labour on field or by arranging labour for measurement work. As far as total number of self-help groups are concerned, 21 self-help groups have been formed in 14 watershed villages of district Hamirpur. According to the norms, about 50 per cent of villagers, those who are directly or indirectly dependent on the watershed should generally be enrolled as member of at least one self-help group. Therefore, more emphasis is required on constituting sizeable number of self-help groups in the watershed villages of Hamirpur district. It has also been found that the President and Secretary of the groups were not properly maintaining the records of the SHGs. The records of each SHG, such as meeting registers, Bank Pass Book, personal pass books of individual member of the groups and proceeding registers, etc. should be checked by watershed development team, every month and must be up-to-date. No loan has been given to any SHG from revolving fund so far (Table-8).

## **11. NURSERY AND PLANTATION WORK**

It has been informed by Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) and his unit, that nursery has not been developed in any watershed of the DPAP areas so far. However, plants have been purchased from the local nursery and these plants were distributed among the farmers of watershed villages. These plants were planted in 12 watershed villages through extension method. On the plantation work a sum of Rs.1.78 lakh were spent from the work fund. It has been found that in three watershed villages of DPAP project namely, (i) Kumaheepur, (ii) Bhahunia, and (iii) Itara no plantation work has been performed so far.

Different kinds of plants and fruit bearing plants such as Mango, Guava, Anwla, Karaunda, Neemboo, Jamun, Kaltha, Kathal, Anar, Sahtoot and others were planted in 12 watershed villages of Hamirpur district in DPAP project. A total number of 27,929 plants have been planted upto December 2005. Out of these total plants, 2207 are Mango, 8162 are Guava, 4905 are Anwla, 3297 Karaunda, 4474 Neemboo, 1059 Jamun, 113 Kaitha, 1973 Kathal, 1434 are Anar, 305 Sahtoot and 8957 are other plants (Table-9). It has been informed by BSA that the survival rate of these plants are around 80 per cent, which is a good rate of the survival of the plants. Evaluator has checked a Guava orchard of Sareela block in Mangraul watershed village of Hamirpur and found the orchard is in a very good condition with full of fruits (Photoplate-1). The owner of the orchard of Guava informed us that he has received 200 plants of Guava, out of which 144 were survived with a growth rate of around 72 per cent. This he achieved because of good quality of plants he received from the PIA of DPAP, Hamirpur.

Table 9: **Number of Plants Planted under DPAP of District Hamirpur**

Name of Watershed/ Project of Village	Details of Plants and Fruit Bearing Plants (in Number)										
	Mango	Guava	Anwla	Karaunda	Lemon	Black berry	Kaitha	Jack Fruit	Pome Granate	Mulberry	Total
Kapsa	225	325	300	425	400	225	25	100	25	25	300
Beelpur	250	1500	--	350	300	--	20	115	65	--	485
Kumahupur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bhaunia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Etara	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bhawani	75	375	375	150	375	150	--	50	275	--	525
Chandikala	125	650	875	150	425	100	--	210	475	--	2260
Mangarual	266	2920	865	365	680	100	10	549	269	30	372
Gahuli	116	617	140	25	210	10	10	189	150	--	375
Chnadaulizar	50	250	200	150	250	9	--	--	--	--	300
Chandpurwa	300	300	400	600	600	100	--	300	--	--	--
Nayakpurwa	300	300	600	300	300	140	--	300	--	--	900
Adhaipurwa	--	175	200	250	184	--	--	10	100	--	1365
Bheri Danda	450	550	650	410	450	175	48	50	25	200	1375
Mamna	50	200	300	122	300	50	--	100	50	50	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>2207</b>	<b>8162</b>	<b>4905</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>4474</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>8957</b>

Note : Expenditure on plantation of Rs.1.78 lakh were taken from work fund.

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

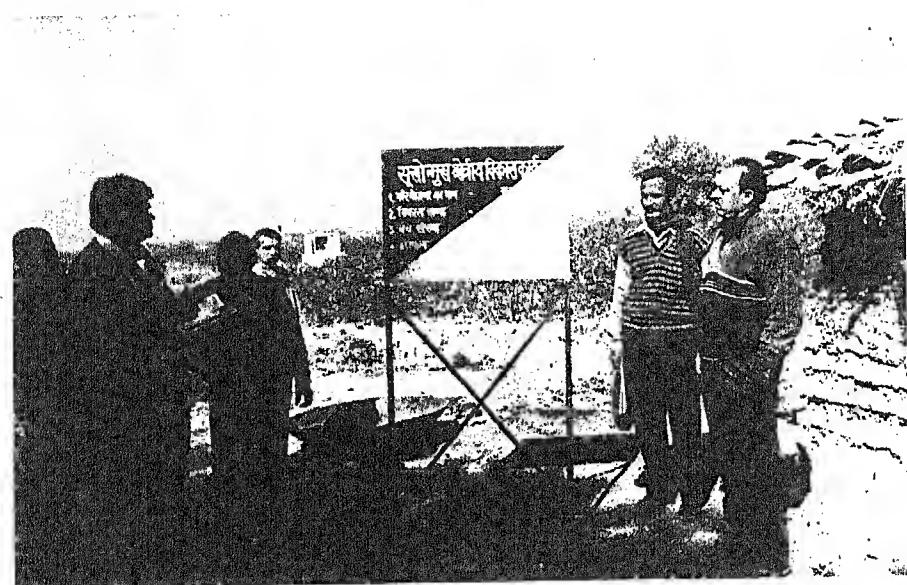


Photoplate-1: A Guava Orchard of Sareela Block in Mangarul Village of Hamirpur.

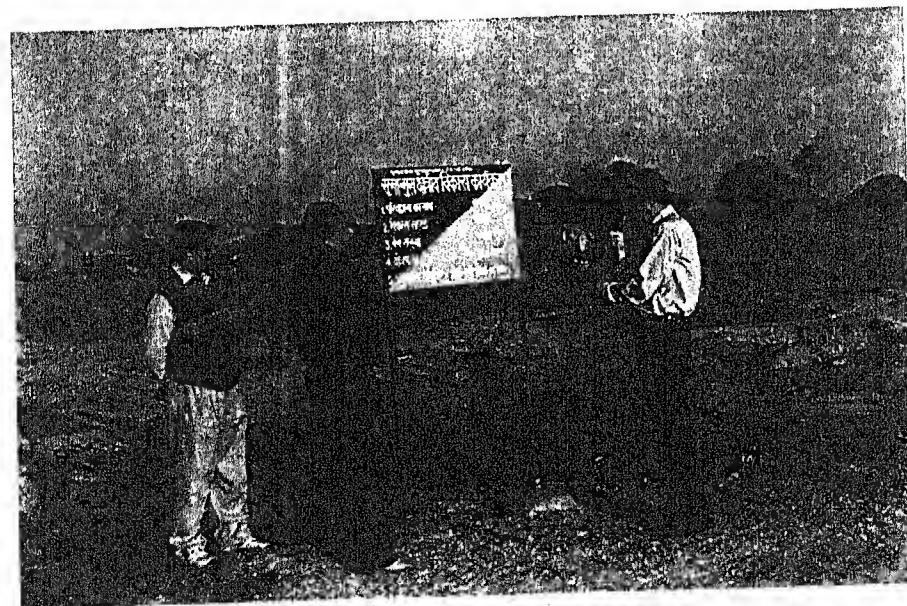
## **12. TRAINING, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY**

It has been informed by BSA that the total amount for the training programme was released for PIA in DPAP, was Rs.18.00 lakh. Out of this amount Rs.5.40 lakh has been transferred to Training Centre, Maudha, Hamirpur to conduct different technical training programmes. It has been informed that this center has been nominate dby the Government. An amount of Rs.8.43 lakh has been utilized by the PIA and DRDA in conducting training programmes in different watershed villages and on district level training programmes. The total number of beneficiaries of all kinds of training programmes were 2500. It has been found that the experts of PIA and DRDA of Hamirpur conducted all these training programme, i.e. vocational, technical, formation of self-help groups and its benefits, user's groups, etc. It has been found that most of the training programmes were conducted at district level and few training were organised at watershed locations under the supervision of BSA, DPAP, Hamirpur. The BSA informed us that Maudha Training Centre has conducted some technical training to the members of watershed association. BSA informed us, that in the head of training programme an amount of Rs.4.17 lakh are the training amount upto December 2005 and PIA is going to handover this amount to U.P. Bhoomi and Jal Sansadhan Training center, Belikalan, Lucknow. Regarding the shifting of this amount to the training center at Lucknow, PIA informed that they have received a directive of such from the government.

As far as publicity and extension work is concerned, PIA has fixed their departmental boards at the beginning of each watershed area of the villages, showing the name and size of the watershed area as well as the details of project programme (Photoplates 2 & 3). Wall paintings showing details of the project programmes, benefits of the project, importance of water for agriculture, etc. were well painted on the walls in every watershed villages of DPAP in Hamirpur (Photoplates 4&5). It was good to see at the time of field survey that PIA has performed a good work in the publicity of the programme. Banners, hoardings, boards



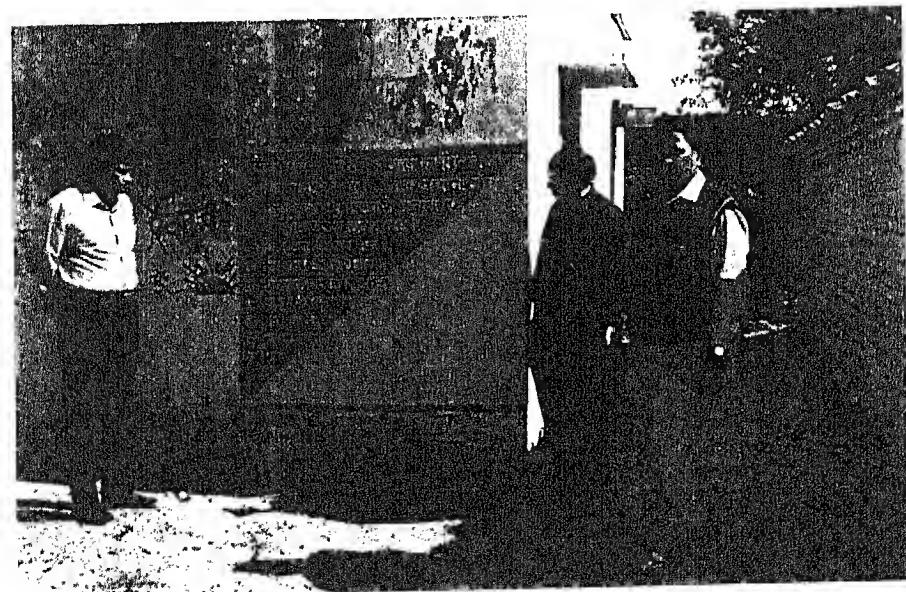
Photoplate-2 A Board, Showing Details of DPAP Project in Sumerpur Block of Hamirpur District.



Photoplate-3 A Board Showing Details of DPAP Project in Maudha Block of Hamirpur District.



#### Photoplate-4 Publicity Work of DPAP Project in Hamirpur District.



### Photoplate-5 Publicity Work of DPAP Project in Hamirpur District.

and paintings of slogans, showing details of the project programme and its benefits in the concerning watershed villages develop a good atmosphere for the watershed development programme in the project area.

### **13. DETAILS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORK**

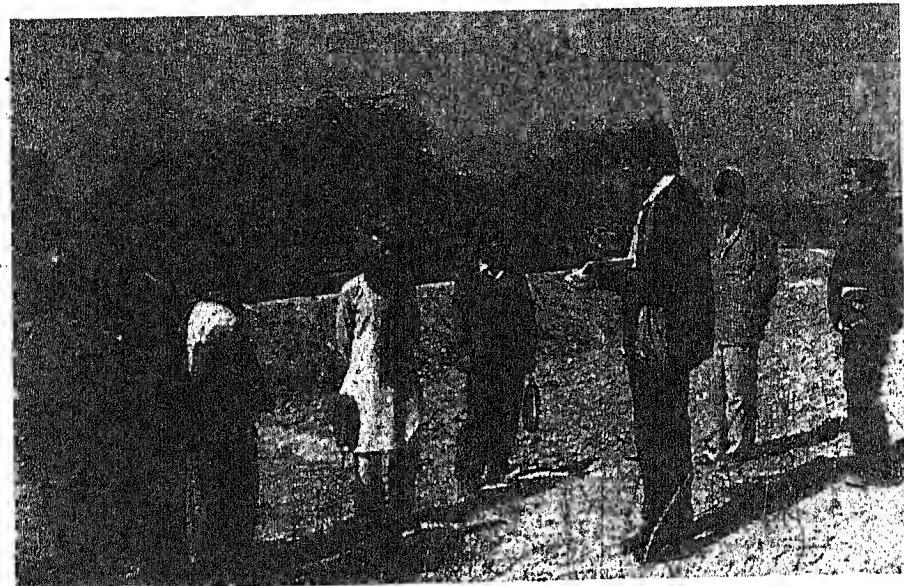
The information regarding the community development work has been gathered from the records of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), Hamirpur and has been checked by making a field survey. It has been found that maximum focus has been confirmed to link roads of the watershed areas. 734 metres link road in Kapsa watershed village, 1034 metres link road in Beelpur, 835 metres link road in Kumahupur, 639 metres link road in Bhaunia, 910 metres link road in Etara, 807 metres link road in Bhawani, 376 metres link road in Chandi Kalan, 382 metres link road in Mangraula, 1188 metres link road in Gahuli, 737 metres link road in Chanadanlizer, 211 metres link road in Chandpurwa, 511 metres link road in Nayak Purwa, 2425 metres link road in Adhaipurwa and 500 metres link road in Mamana watershed villages were constructed from community organization fund and a total amount of Rs.22.50 lakh has been spent on these link roads upto the period of mid-term evaluation. Table-10 shows the work performed an expenditure made on the job in each watershed village by PIA. It gives the impression that Rs.1.50 lakh has been spent on each watershed village, combining all 15 watershed villages an amount of Rs.22.50 lakh has been spent so far (Table-10). PIA informed us, that irrespective of length of link roads the expenditure made equally depending upon the width of the link road in the watershed villageses.

Table 10: Details of Community Organization Work

Name of Watershed	Executed Work	Expenditure (in Lakh)
Kapsa	0734 Metres Link Road	1.50
Beelpur	1034 Metres Link Road	1.50
Kumahupur	0835 Metres Link Road	1.50
Bhaunia	0639 Metres Link Road	1.50
Etara	0910 Metres Link Road	1.50
Bhawani	0807 Metres Link Road	1.50
Chandikala	0376 Metres Link Road	1.50
Mangarual	0382 Metres Link Road	1.50
Gahuli	1188 Metres Link Road	1.50
Chnadaulizar	0737 Metres Link Road	1.50
Chandpurwa	0211 Metres Link Road	1.50
Nayakpurwa	0511 Metres Link Road	1.50
Adhaipurwa	2425 Metres Link Road	1.50
Bheri Danda	Water Harvesting Body (W.H.B)	1.50
Mamna	0500 Metres Link Road	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>22.50</b>

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

The performance of the community organization or development work by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) was found satisfactory in Hamirpur district. The village community is also taking interest and active part in the decision making process as well as in the execution of DPAP project work. Evaluation also met with the local farmers of the watershed villages and enquire about the impact of DPAP project in the area. Evaluator met with Pradhan of Kumhaupur villages (Photoplate-6) and also with the local people of Mangraula village of Sersela block (Photoplate-7). Although the community development which has been performed by PIA was found satisfactory but at the same time, it is advisable that there must be some hoardings at the place where work (Link Roads) were performed by PIAs,



Photoplate-6 Evaluator with Pradhan of Kumhaupur Village of Sumerpur Block, Hamirpur.



Photoplate-7 Evaluator with Pradhan of Mangraul Village of Sareela Block, Hamirpur.

mentioning the name of project and name of performing agency along with the batch, which was not found at the time of field survey. By performing this, it can be clearly and easily distinguished that the work is completed by PIA under DPAP project. It may be that other agency through other project might be performing the same type of work (Link Road) in the same area from different funds.

#### **14. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORK, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF PIA**

An intensive field survey has been made to examine the sustainable development of the DPAP project area and overall performance of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), which was shown by them on documents. All the records, maps and registers related to the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) were checked carefully on the spot (Photoplates 8&9). It has been found that the ravines and slopes are not steep and deep in almost every watershed area of the district. The rolling and undulating topography with slopes resulted in soil and water erosion and salutation into reservoir. Under the soil and conservation work, i.e., Check Dam (CD), Counter Bund (CB), Marginal Bund (MB), Peripheral Bund (PB) and SB were constructed to resolve this problem. The total amount of work fund, which was allotted to PIA to execute soil and water conservation work was Rs.144 lakhs. The entire amount has been utilized in all 15 watershed villages and each watershed village got an amount of Rs.9.60 lakh. The detail of soil and water conservation work and work fund is given in Table-11.



Photoplate-8 Mr. K.P. Singh (J.E.), Showing Map of DPAP Area to Dr. R.C. Tyagi (Evaluator) in Suinpur Block, Hamirpur.



Photoplate-9 Mr. G.P. Yadav (J.E.) Showing Map to Dr. R.C. Tyagi (Evaluator) at Sareela Block, Hamirpur.

Table 11: Details of Soil and Water Conservation Work

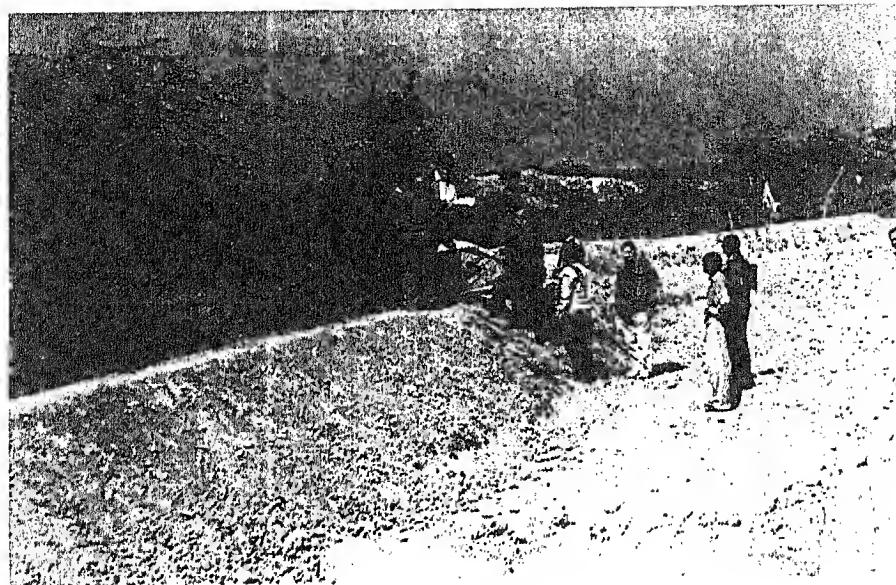
(Upto January 2006)

Name of Watershed Village	Executed Work							Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	Check Dam	SB	Counter Bund (CB)	Marginal Bund (MB)	Peripheral Bund (PB)	Kharanja Road	Any Other	
Kapsa	110	5067	146	4938	402	—	—	—
Beelpur	155	3949	307	3722	674	—	—	9.60
Kamhaupur	238	3538	—	43450	1427	—	—	9.60
Chandikala	250	5850	705	3700	—	—	—	9.60
Bhawani	215	4455	496	2972	1721	—	—	9.60
Bhauniya	200	5996	5620	154	400	—	—	9.60
Itara	103	5451	—	2268	2896	—	—	9.60
Gahuli	228	4251	—	4508	862	—	—	9.60
Mangraul	468	6795	228	2610	862	—	—	9.60
Nayak Purwa	210	4482	1435	3158	3114	—	—	9.60
Adhaipurwa	239	1186	5170	4896	295	—	—	9.60
Chandaulijar	114	3212	—	2619	2072	—	—	9.60
Chandpurwa	105	3222	383	4405	2647	—	—	9.60
Mamna-I	110	7562	89	1821	—	—	—	9.60
Bheri Dada	2240	2726	—	289	843	—	—	9.60
Total								144.00

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

Evaluator checked some soil conservation work Check dam (CD), Peripheral Bund (PB),

Marginal Bund (MB), Countur Bund (CB), etc. A Check Dam (CD) of 111 metres In Kumhaupur village of Sumerpur block was constructed from work fund at a cost of Rs.27,086.00 (Photoplate-10). A peripheral bund of 581 metres was constructed by PIA in Kumhaupur village of Sumerpur block from work fund at a cost of Rs.53,270.00 (Photoplate-11). In Beelpur village of Sareela block a Marginal Bund (MB) of 295 metres from work fund, at a cost of Rs.15,000.00 (Photoplate-12). Another Check Dam (CD) of village Kumhaupur, block Sumerpur of 45 metres was constructed by PIA from work fund and a Rs.15,00.00 were spent on the work (Photoplate-13). In Maudha block a Check Dam (CD) of 54 metres which was constructed in the village Adhaipurwa by PIA from work fund with a cost of Rs.10,066.00 (Photoplate-14) and a Peripheral Bund (PB) in the same village of 580 metres and was constructed by PIA from work fund of Rs.53,000.-00- (Photoplate-15) was checked by the evaluator. No pond was constructed by PIA in any area of watershed so far. Soil conservation work performed by PIA with a total cost of Rs.144 lakh and was found intact and satisfactory.



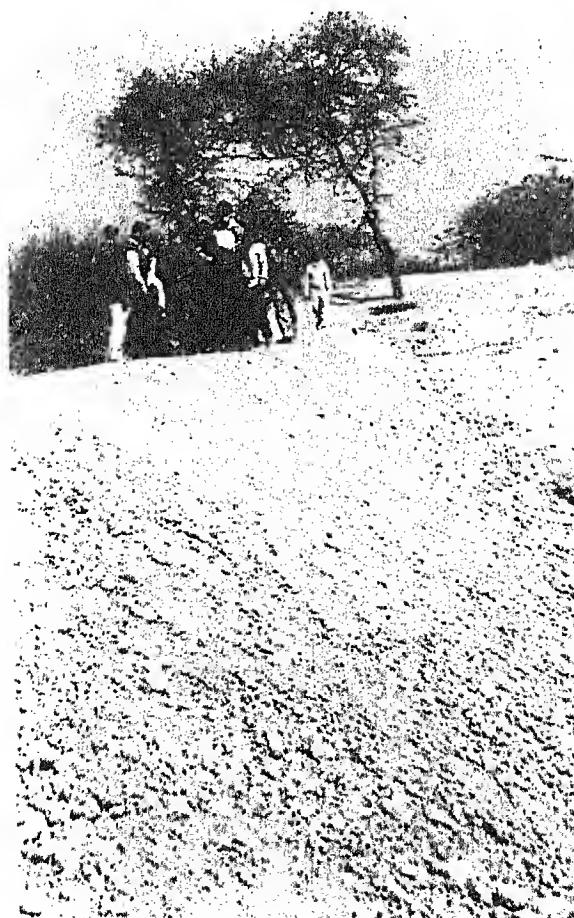
Photoplate-10 C.D. of Kumhaupur Village, Block Sumerpur, Length 111 mts., Work Fund Rs. 27,086/-.



Photoplate-11 P.B. of Kumhaupur Village, Block Sumerpur, Length 581 mts., Work Fund Rs. 53,270/-.



Photoplate-12 M.B. of Village Beelpur, Block Sareela, Length 295 mts., Work Fund Rs. 15,000/-.



Photoplate-13 C.D. of Village Kumhaupur, Block Sumerpur, Length 45mts., Work Fund Rs. 15,000/-



Photoplate-14 C.D. of Village Adhaipurwa, Block Maudha, Length 54 mts., Work Fund Rs. 10,066/-.



Photoplate-15 P.B. of Village Adhaipurwa, Block Maudha, Length 580 mts., Work Fund Rs. 53,000/-.

## 15. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) project, the entire physical targeted area was 7500 hectares, which has been divided equally in 15 watershed villages by the Project Implementation Agency. For the treatment of this area including other component, i.e. training and administration, PIA has sanctioned an amount of a total Rs.450.00 lakhs. Upto the mid-term PIA received an amount of Rs.202.50 lakhs from the Government through DRDA, Hamirpur. It has been found that total physical area which has been treated upto December 2005 was 3375 hectares and an amount of Rs.202.50 lakh were spent to perform all the physical work in 15 watershed projects of the Hamirpur district. The remaining physical work in all 15 watershed projects, which has to be performed in the second phase of the project is 4125 hectares and for the treatment of this area In all 15 DPAP projects an amount of balance of Rs.247.50 lakh has to be released from the government. Table-12 Indicate the project-wise physical and financial targets and achievements and balance of physical work and financial amount. Here, the sum of amount under the training and administrative heads are also included in financial targets.

Table 12: **Project-wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements**

(Upto December 2005)

Name of Watershed/ Project	Target (Total)		Achievement		Balance	
	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)
Kapsa	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Beelpur	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Kamhaupur	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Chandikala	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Bhawani	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Bhauniya	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Itara	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Gahuli	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Mangraul	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Nayak Purwa	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Adhaipurwa	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Chandaulijar	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Chandpurwa	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Mamma-I	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Bheri Dada	500.00	30.00	225.00	13.50	275.00	16.50
Total	7500.00	4500.00	3375.00	202.50	4125.00	247.50

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## 16. UTILISATION OF FUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

A total amount of Rs.450.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the government for the execution of DPAP projects in fifteen watershed villages of Hamirpur district. Upto the mid-term of the project a sum of Rs.202.50 lakh has been released by the Government to PIA through DRDA, Hamirpur. This amount is released to PIA for the four components of the project. These components are: (i) work fund or soil and water conservation fund, (ii) Community Development Fund, (iii) Training Programme Fund, and (iv) Administrative head Fund. It has been informed by PIA that out of Rs.202.50 lakh released amount to PIA, Rs.198.33 lakhs has been utilized so far. Rs.4.17 lakhs from the training fund is left with the PIA, which is going to be released to U.P. Bhoomi and Jal Sansadhan Training Centre, Belikalan, Lucknow as PIA has received the directive of the same from the Government. The details of expenditure occurred on items like work fund and community development fund has been provided by the PIA, which has been described above in the report. The details of administrative expenses were not provided to us. Work-wise distribution of funds expenditure made and balance amount upto December 2005 is given in Table-13.

Table 13: Total Amount Received, Total Expenditure Made and Balance (at PIA Level), District Hamirpur

(Upto December 2005)

Items	Amount Received (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Balance
Work Component	144.00	144.00	—
Community Development	22.50	22.50	—
Training Programme	18.00	13.83	4.17
Administrative Expenses	18.00	18.00	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>202.50</b>	<b>198.33</b>	<b>4.17</b>

Source: B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command Project, D.P.A.P., Hamirpur.

## **17. OVERALL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

All sort of soil conservation work and community development work like formation of link roads, Check Dam (CD), Counter Bund (CB), Marginal Bund (MB), Peripheral Bund (PB) and S.B. and water harvesting bodies have been performed by PIA, according to the approved work plan and norms provided by the government in all 15 watershed villages of Hamirpur district. It has been found that no pond was constructed in any watershed village of the district. However, ponds must be developed in the DPAP project areas in order to hold rain water in it. This water may be utilized for many purposes like agriculture and drinking for domestic animals. Also it helps in improving ground water level. It has been found that the condition of agricultural land of the DPAP project areas improved a lot due to the performance of PIA for soil conservation work in the watershed village. Local farmers informed us due to the formation of different kinds of Bunds (Bundhees) in their villages, water and soil erosion has been checked remarkably and now they are able to improve their agriculture production upto 30 per cent or more. As this is a mid-term evaluation of the DPAP project, it is not possible to measure the exact amount of increase in agriculture production or productivity in DPAP project area. A separate and deep impact assessment study of this project area is required to know that how much agricultural production increased and how much water table increased in project area of the Hamirpur district. The overall performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT is found satisfactory in Hamirpur district.

## **18. SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS**

At the time of mid-term evaluation of fifteen projects of DPAP in Hamirpur district, it has been found that Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed

Association (WA) and Watershed Committee (WC), District Watershed Advisory Committee, User's and Self-Help Groups were constituted. Different kinds of community development work like formation of link roads and water harvesting bodies, etc. were performed by PIA in all 15 watershed villages in district Hamirpur. Under soil and water conservation work, Check Bunds (CB), Check Dam (CD), Marginal Bunds (MB), and Peripheral Bunds (PB) were constructed at Hamirpur district in DPAP projects. It has been found that all the community development work, which was performed by PIA was good enough and well maintained by the local people of the area. On the other hand, it has been observed that no pond was constructed by PIA in any watershed village of the project, which is an essential requirement of the project area.

It has been found that the role of women in execution of DPAP project was not very significant but it has been observed that women are taking active part at the different stages of the project in Hamirpur district. It has been found that under the supervision of BSA, 15 watershed committees, 75 User's Groups and 21 Self-Help groups have been constituted. It has been found that no loan has been given to any Self-Help Groups from revolving fund. Nuresery has not been developed in any watershed village. The plantation work is found satisfactory. The plants were supplied by PIA has been taken by the local farmers were found in good condition and in the form of orchard. Watershed Association, Watershed committees and Watershed Development Fund Accounts were opened in Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hamirpur.

This evaluation study recommends few suggestions for the performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT, which should be taken care of:

- (i) Counter Bunds, Marginal Bunds, Peripheral Bunds and Check Dams are required sodding on them.

- (ii) Ponds should be constructed in DPAP areas. At least one pond should be constructed in each watershed village.
- (iii) Few Check Roads are required in Sumerpur block and must be developed in the watershed villages.
- (iv) Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) must be emphasis more, on formation of more self-help groups of homogenous in nature. Loan may be distributed to self-help groups from the revolving funds according to the government norms.
- (v) Nursery has not been developed in any watershed village. It may be developed on the community land with the help of local farmers and landless labourers through extension method.
- (vi) The role of women in the execution of the project work required more attention by DRDA, PIA and WDT.
- (vii) Few wells of the DPAP area require a repair work. This should be performed by the PIA.
- (viii) More female self-help groups should be constituted.